FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1839. NO. 1152

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

MORUS MULTICAULIS AND *SILK WORM EGGS.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, and consequent short crop of this valuable tree, I shall have **1,000** very fine ones for sale, which I will contract to sell and deliver the ensuing Fall, if applied for by the 10th of August, at the following prices, viz:

The roots at 20 cents, the buds from the main stem at 2 cents, and buds from the branches at 1 cent each.

I have now trees from roots upwards of 4 feet high, and from the bud upwards of 2 feet. Persons purchasing the trees can be supplied with a few thousand eggs without charge, others at 50 cents per thousand. They are considered of a superior kind, and were remarkably healthy. The trees are from the stock of Doctor Robinson.

I. WETMORE.

June 25, 1839. 51-*tf*

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE partnership existing under the firm of TAYLOR & JESSUP having expired by its limitation, the Subscriber will commence on the 8th July selling at Auction their entire Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, IRON, CASTINGS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.

These Goods were selected for retail, and are of excellent quality. The sale will be without reserve.

SAML. W. TILLINGHAST,
AMOS KIMBALL,
Auct'oneers.

June 25, 1839. 51ts

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 24.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE FALL SESSION will begin on Thursday the 8th of August. Such is the arrangement of classes, that any probable number of scholars can receive ample and efficient attention.

Classical Department. Tuition $21 in advance. } W. J. Bingham. J. A. Bingham. A. H. Ray.

English Department. Tuition $15 in advance. } A. H. Ray. S. W. Hughes.

June 19, 1839. 51-3w

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Lewis C. Thompson vs. James Thompson.

Original Attachment levied on two negroes, (Alexander and Dick,) as the property of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1839, and 63d year of American Independence.

SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*

June 15, 1839. 51-6w

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.

January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.
SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.

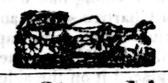
May 7, 1839. 44tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

February 11, 1839. 32*f*



New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27tf

Direct Importation.

THE Subscribers have the honor to inform the public that they have made arrangements to keep a constant supply of WEST INDIA PRODUCE on hand, which they would be happy to sell for Cash, or on reasonable time for good Paper, *as cheap*, if not cheaper than can be imported from the North.

They have now just received and in Store,

100 Hhds. Muscovado SUGAR.
150 do. MOLASSES.
200 Bags Cuba COFFEE.

BARRY & BRYANT.

Wilmington, June 14, 1839. 50*tf*

TO BUILDERS.—A Good Job.

ON the first Monday in August next, will be let to the best bidder, the contract for building a new Jail at Bennettsville, Marlborough District, South Carolina. The plan and specifications may be seen by applying to the subscriber, and also such other information as contractors may require.

NATHAN B. THOMAS.

June 10, 1839. 50-4w.

ASHEBOROUGH Female Academy.

THE Exercises of the Female Academy at this place will commence on Monday the 17th day of June, instant, under the direction of Miss ELIZA RAE, of Boston. The Trustees believe, from the testimonials she brings with her, that she is eminently qualified by her experience, her education and in every other respect, to take charge of such an institution.

The prices of tuition for a session of five months will be $6 for Spelling and Reading; $8 for Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic; and $10 for Philosophy, Rhetorick, Needlework, &c.; and $20 for Music on the Piano. Particular attention will be paid throughout to Spelling, Reading and Writing.

This place is believed to be as healthy as any other in the United States, and board may be had in any private family in the place at $6 per month.

It is intended to give a thorough course of instruction in this institution, and to qualify the pupils in every respect to take their places in society.

The Trustees flatter themselves that the distinguished qualifications of the lady whom they have engaged to take charge of the School, the health of the place, and the low price which the inhabitants have consented to charge for board, will attract to the institution a liberal share of public patronage.

J. WORTH,
HUGH McCAIN,
A. H. MARSH,
GEORGE HOOVER, } *Trustees.*

June 14, 1839. 50-3w

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.

April 16, 1839. 41tf

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked.) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12, 1838. 23*f*

GOELICK'S *MATCHLESS SANATIVE,*

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32*tf*

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Smith, deceased, at the June Term, 1839, of the County of Cumberland, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D. A. T. SMITH. } *Exr's.*
ARCH'D. SMITH. }

June 4, 1839. 49-6w.

Further Notice.

THE Executors of the last Will and Testament of Duncan Smith, will expose to public sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday the 10th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M., a quantity of Furniture, implements of husbandry, &c. Also, a young negro slave.

—ALSO,—

Will be sold at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 9th day of July next, THE FAYETTEVILLE CANDLE FACTORY, with all its Furniture. Also, the HOUSE, on the corner of Gillespie and Franklin streets. Sale to take place at 12 o'clock M. Terms made known at sale.

June 4. 49*ts.*

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1839. 36*f*

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

New Work on Carpentry.

BENJAMIN'S BUILDER'S NEW GUIDE, just published, and received for sale by

E. J. HALE.

May 21, 1839.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46*tf*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.

J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., } 48-9*w.*
May 31, 1839. }

Look Here!

I HAVE just received,
300 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plaistering,
12 do rotton Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair for plaistering,
Laths kept constantly on hand

All of the above is for sale by the subscriber, and fresh supplies constantly received. Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

June 3, 1839. 48-8w.

N. B. I am prepared to do Plaistering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,

Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., } 47tf
May 21, 1839. }

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

March, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 32tf

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale low.

E. J. HALE.

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

NEW BOOKS.

CLARKE on the Mulberry and Silk; Comstock's Practical Treatise on the same subject; Life of Wilberforce; Pericles and Aspasia; Riches without wings; The Cabinet Minister, a novel; Romance of the Haram, by Miss Pardoe; Bianci Visconti. N. P. Willis's play; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Miss Leslie's Complete Cookery; do 75 Receipts for Pastry; Smart's Horace; Letter Writer; U. S. Speaker; &c.

New Piano Music, and Piano Instructer; Blank Books; Ruled Paper; Ink, Pens, Quills, &c.; with a variety of School Books; Just received by

E. J. HALE.

May 4, 1839.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19*f*

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14*tf*

New Books.

SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS, complete in one large vol.; Sterling and Penruddock, by the author of Tremaine, Devere, &c.; Jack Adams the Mutineer, by Capt. Chamier; The Prince and the Pedlar, by the author of the Heiress; The Spirit of the East, illustrated in a Journal of Travels through Roumeli, by D. Urquhart; the Bubbles of Canada, by the author of Sam Slick; Winter Studies and Summer Rambles, by Mrs. Jamison, author of Characteristics of Women, &c.; The Wisdom and Genius of Shakspeare, being a selection and arrangement of the beauties of Shakspeare's Works; Paulding's Wise Men of Gotham, &c.

E. J. HALE.

MOFFAT'S Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Feb. 12, 1839.

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

Parlor Organ.—The Parlor Organ, or Seraphine, which has been used and generally admired at the Seminary for the past Winter, is now offered for sale at cost.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

Junto Academy.

THIS institution, 12 miles north-west from Hillsborough, Orange county, N. C. and 6 miles north of Mason Hall, enjoys a location in the midst of an agreeable neighborhood, surrounded by a pleasant country, which an exceedingly pure and salubrious atmosphere, a peaceful seclusion and other important advantages, combine to render peculiarly eligible and inviting. Here the student is invited by the prospect of study, uninterrupted by ill health, and those other causes which frequently so much retard the progress of youth. Here the path to virtue and honorable distinction lies open before him, with few, but rural allurements, to withdraw him from the pursuit, with comparatively few temptations to lead him astray.

The student who comes here is forthwith incorporated into a family, which, hitherto, has been a contented and happy one; over whom a parental government is exercised, and a vigilant eye kept. He immediately becomes the subject of all a father's solicitude, exertions and anxieties.

As it is designed that this institution shall be a classical school of the highest grade, classical literature constitutes a distinct department, under the immediate and particular supervision of the Principal himself. Ample provisions are made to prepare students for any of the Universities of the country, or to impart to those who design only to take an academical course, a thorough acquaintance with classical literature.

The English department, which is separate and distinct, is under the direction of an efficient and competent instructer; so that all requisite facilities are afforded for the prosecution of such English studies as are generally prosecuted in Academies of the highest grade.

The Principal is now making extensive additions to his accommodations for boarders; so that in a short time rooms will be open for 18 or 20 boarders. Good board can also be procured in the neighborhood.

Tuition in the Classical Department, per session of 5 months, $12 50.

English Department, $8 per session.

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 50.

The present session will end on the 15th June next.

☞ The next session will commence on the 15th of July.

Those who may wish to correspond with the Principal of this Academy, will please to address him as Postmaster at Junto.

D. W. KERR.

March 9, 1839. 38-8tcow

The Directors of the Central Rail Road, Georgia, have declared a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent per annum, on that portion of the stock used for banking purposes, and one per cent. upon the profits of the road already completed, for the last six months.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE LATE GEN. WM. LENOIR.

This venerable Patriot and Soldier died at his residence at Fort Defiance, in Wilkes County, on Monday the 6th May, aged 88 years. Perhaps no individual now remains in the State of North Carolina who bore a more distinguished part during our Revolutionary struggle, or who was more closely identified with the early history of our Government, than the venerable man whose history and public services it is our purpose to sketch.

General LENOIR was born in Brunswick County, Va., on the 20th of May, 1751, (O. S.) and was descended from poor but respectable French ancestry. He was the youngest of a family of ten children.—When about eight years old, his father removed to Tar River, near Tarborough, N. C., where he resided until his death, which happened shortly afterwards. The opportunities of obtaining even an ordinary English education, at that day, were extremely limited, and Gen. Lenoir received no other than such as his own personal exertions permitted him to acquire after his father's death. When about twenty years of age, he was married to Ann Ballard, of Halifax County, N. C.—a lady possessing in an eminent degree those domestic and heroic virtues which qualified her for sustaining the privations and hardships of a frontier life, which it was her destiny afterwards to encounter.

In March, 1775, Gen. L. removed with his family to the County of Wilkes, (then a portion of Surry) and settled near the place where the village of Wilkesborough now stands. Previous to his leaving Halifax, however, he signed what was then familiarly called "The Association Paper," which contained a declaration of the sentiments of the people of the Colonies in regard to the relations existing between them and the Crown of Great Britain, and which their scattered condition rendered it necessary to circulate for signatures, in order to ascertain the wishes and determination of the people. Soon after his removal to Surry, he was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety for that County, and continued to discharge his duty as such, and as Clerk to the Committee, until their authority was superseded by the adoption of the Constitution of the State. On the commencement of hostilities with Great Britain, Gen. L. very early took a decided and active part. It is well known to all those acquainted with the history of the times, that about the beginning of the War of the Revolution, the Cherokee Indians were exceedingly troublesome to the white settlements in the Western part of North Carolina. The Whigs, therefore, in that section of the country, were obliged, at the very outset, to be constantly on the alert—they were frequently called on to march at a moment's warning, in small detachments, in pursuit of marauding bands of Indians, in the hope of chastising them for depredations committed on the settlements—they were also compelled to keep up scouting and ranging parties, and to station guards at the most accessible passes in the mountains. In this service, Gen. L. bore a conspicuous part, which was continued until the celebrated expedition of Gen. Rutherford and Gen. Williamson in 1776 put an end to the difficulties with the Cherokees. In this expedition, General L. served as a Lieutenant under the distinguished Col. Cleveland, who was then a Captain, and frequently has he been heard to recount the many hardships and sufferings which they had to undergo. They were often entirely destitute of provisions—there was not a tent of any kind in the whole army—very few blankets, and those only such as could be spared from their homes for the occasion, and their clothing consisted principally of rude cloth made from Hemp, Tow and wild Nettlebark—and as a sample of the Uniform worn by the General Officers, it may be mentioned, that Gen. Rutherford's consisted of a tow hunting shirt dyed black and trimmed with white fringe. From the termination of this Campaign, until the commencement of the one projected against the British and Tories under Maj. Ferguson, Gen. Lenoir was almost constantly engaged in capturing and suppressing the Tories, who, at that time, were assuming great confidence and exhibiting much boldness. Indeed, such was the character of the times, that the Whigs considered themselves, their families and property in continual and imminent danger. No man ventured from home without his rifle, and no one, unless his character was well known, was permitted to travel without undergoing the strictest examination. Gen. L. has frequently been heard to say that, owing to his perilous situation, he has often been compelled on retiring at night to place his rifle on one side of him in bed, while his wife occupied the other. In the expedition to King's Mountain, he held the appointment of Captain in Col. Cleveland's Regiment, but on ascertaining that it would be impossible for the footmen to reach the desired point in time, it was determined by a Council of the Officers that all who had horses, or could procure them, should advance forthwith. Accordingly, Gen. Lenoir and his company Officers volunteered their services as Privates, and proceeded with the horsemen by a severe forced march to the scene of action. In the brilliant achievement on King's Mountain, he was wounded in the arm and also in the side, though not severely—and a third ball passed through his hair above where it was tied. He was also at the defeat of the celebrated Tory, Col. Pyles, near Haw River, and in this engagement had his horse shot and his sword broken. He also raised a company and marched toward Dan River with the hope of joining Gen. Greene, previous to the battle of Guilford, but was unable to effect a junction in time. Many other services of a minor character were performed by him which it would be tedious to enumerate. In the Militia of the State he was also an active and efficient Officer, having passed through different grades from that of an Orderly Sergeant to a Major General, in which latter office he served for about 18 years. In a civil capacity also, General L. discharged many high and important duties. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace by the Convention which met to form the State Constitution, and was re-appointed by the first General Assembly which met under its authority. He continued to discharge the duties of this office until his death, with the exception of a temporary suspension of about two years whilst he acted as Clerk of the County Court of Wilkes. It is therefore more than probable, that at the time he died, he was the oldest Magistrate in the State, or perhaps in the United States.—He also filled at different periods, the various offices of Register, Surveyor, Commissioner of affidavits, Chairman of the County and Clerk of the Superior Court for the County of Wilkes. He was one of the original Trustees of the University of N. C., and was the first President of the Board. He served many years in both branches of the State Legislature, embracing nearly the whole period of our early legislative history, and during the last five years of his service in the Senate, was unanimously chosen Speaker of that body. It may also be remarked, that he discharged the duties of that important station with as much general satisfaction probably, as was ever given by the presiding Officer of any deliberative assembly. He was for several years elected a member of the Council of State, and when convened was chosen President of the Board. He was also a member of both the State Conventions which met for the purpose of considering the Constitution of the United States, and in the discussion of those bodies he took an active and distinguished part—insisting strenuously on the adoption of the amendments proposed to the Constitution, and guarding with great jealousy the rights of the States. Owing to the difficulties which existed among the States, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, an opinion prevailed that another General Convention would be called to revise and amend it. The Convention of North Carolina acting upon this supposition, proceeded to elect five Delegates to represent the State in the proposed General Convention, of which number General Lenoir was one. It is also in honor of him, that the respectable County of Lenoir bears its name.

These, together with many other services of a minor character, though important in themselves or in furtherance of the due execution of the law, constitute the sum of that portion of the public burdens which has been borne by this venerable man, for many of which he declined to receive any compensation. Those who knew Gen. L. will readily concur in the opinion that it is questionable whether any man ever performed a public duty with a more punctilious regard to the promotion of the public welfare, or in more strict accordance with the requirements of the authority under which he acted.

For the last several years of his life, he devoted much of his time to reading and reflection on public affairs, and manifested great concern, and expressed much apprehension, lest from the signs of the times, our inestimable Government, which cost so much blood and treasure, hardship and suffering, was destined, at no distant period, to share the fate of the Republics of other days. Indeed, so great were his fears on this subject, that it was a source of real disquietude and unhappiness to him.

In private life, Gen. L. was no less distinguished for his moral worth and generous hospitality, than in public life, for his unbending integrity, firmness and patriotism. His mansion was open at all times, not only to a large and extensive circle of friends and acquaintances, but to the stranger and traveller. Although he has lived for many years upon a public highway, and received and entertained all persons who chose to call upon him, he was never known, in a single instance, to make a charge or receive compensation for accommodations thus furnished.

In his manners and habits of life he was plain and unostentatious. Steadily acting, himself upon principles of temperance and frugality in all things, he endeavored, both by example and precept, to inculcate similar principles upon others. To the poor, he was kind and charitable, and by his Will, made liberal provision for those of his own neighborhood. He had long enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, which he was careful to preserve by moderate, but almost constant exercise, either on horseback or in his workshop, of which he was very fond. As evidence of his physical ability, it may be mentioned that he attended the Superior Court of Ashe County, a distance of more than fifty miles from his residence, travelling the whole way on horseback and crossing the Blue Ridge, and also attended the Court of his own County, a distance of twenty-four miles, not more than three weeks before his death. During his last illness, he suffered much pain, and often expressed a desire that the Supreme Disposer of all things would terminate his sufferings. He often said "Death had no terrors for him—he did not fear to die."—His remains were interred in the family-burying ground, which occupies the spot where Fort Defiance was erected, during the Revolutionary War.

P.

There is no truth whatever in the report that the Clergyman of a Church in Mississippi killed the Clerk with a bowie knife, during service, for giving out "Oh! 'tis a joyful sound"—immediately after the Clergyman had announced his intention of going to Texas.

Neither is it true that to prevent depopulation, the Texans have passed a law requiring all emigrants from the United States to be disarmed and bound over to keep the peace for twelve months, although it is very true, that there is more law, order, quiet and decency in Texas, than in the greater portion of the Union, and judging from the *reflections* furnished by its press, the great emporium, New York not excepted. No Texan paper gives the humiliating picture furnished daily and weekly by the New York papers, political, literary, and loaferary.—*Charleston Mercury.*

THE LATEST CASE OF FORGETFULNESS.—The greatest piece of forgetfulness we have ever heard of recently occurred on one of the Western Canals. An emigrating Yankee, with his wife, child and other "household plunder" was making his way "out West" on board a canal boat. On arriving at the end of the canal, he moved his bed and bedding, tables, chairs and pans, on board some other conveyance. He looked over every thing to see that all was right. Something was missing. He scratched his head, thought the matter over, but still could not make out what he had left. Back to the boat he went and meeting the captain on the wharf, he enquired,

"I say you, capting, haint I left something aboard your boat?"

"Not that I know of; do you miss any thing?"

"Yes, I do. I miss sum of my things; but I'm darned if I can make out what they are."

"Have you looked over every thing?"

"Every bag and bundle—overhauled my duds twicet—know there's sumthin's a missin' jest as easy as nothin', and here the other craft is about a startin,' and I've got to go off and leave it. It's tu darn'd bad, I snum it is."

"Well, there's not a thing on board the boat to my knowledge except your wife and child."

"Them's um—they are what I missed," said the Yankee, jumping for joy. "Now who'd a thought it! Here I was goin' off and leavin' the old woman and little Sally Ann behind! I 'spect I should a missed um afore I got tu my journey's end, but I'll be condarned if I could make out what I left. Twould a been a good joke, wouldn't it, if i'd gone clean out to the far west and forgot them entirely."

So saying, the Yankee "packed off" with his wife and Sally Ann rejoicing. There are a good many men who would not mind about leaving such trifles as a wife and child behind, but this forgetful Yankee was too honest.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The Herald and Sentinel thinks that there is eloquence of every description at the Philadelphia Bar, from the sublime to the ridiculous. In what order would the Herald class the following peroration of an appeal in behalf of a horsethief, which we heard delivered to a jury in a Western Court?

"Yes! I say Gentlemen of the Jury, you are told that because this defendant, this victim of an allied conspiration against his life, his liberty and his sacred honor, had, without any malice prepense on his part, drunk three more juleps than perhaps he had oughter, and thereby becoming suddenly inebrated, unintentionally rode to Lebanon on the horse he had mounted for a mere excursion, you are told Gentlemen, that for his sportive freak of heated enthusiasm, he is to be imimersed at the discretion of that bench, for years within the walls of another Bastile, and endure the physical odium and mental convulsions of a Raleigh (who you know was confined twelve years in the Tower of London,) or of a La Fayette or of a Trenck. Happy indeed, if like the last hero, he could bust his fetters and through a hole under the walls again escape to the realms of visible daylight! You may start at this hope—but I say, if my client is convicted under so doubtful an indictment, I do hope it. You know there is a doubt! And, gentlemen of the Jury, when there is oscillations in the human mind, the law of the land declares there had not ought to be a verdict of guilty!"

A writer in the N. York Spirit of the Times calls the ceremony of young ladies kissing each other, "a dreadful waste of the *raw material.*"

Recruiting Idea.—"Tears are the pearls which rejected lovers fish on the eyelids of the bereaved.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: The policy of some men is so groveling and ignoble, that they are constantly trying to pull down to a level with themselves, all those, who by their merit, have attained a respectable elevation in the affections and confidence of the community. Such men generally attempt to promote a favourite candidate, not so much upon the basis of his own merit, as by essaying to break down and destroy the popularity of the man who stands in his way. Such a policy is strikingly exemplified in the conduct of many among the Loco Focos of this county—and especially in the *bloated* communications of one who calls himself "*Anson.*" They would elect Mr. Morris. Well if he can be elected upon his own merit, and by the use of fair means, we have not aught to say; but Mr. Deberry is in his way,—hence the party lose sight of merit and fair means, in their reckless zeal to break down and destroy the popularity of Mr. Deberry. This miserable *low-bred* policy is again exemplified, in the ill-judged efforts, which, for some time, have been employed by some of the party in and about Wadesborough, to break down and destroy the influence of the Observer,—to accomplish which, is with them the great desideratum; but their efforts will prove as abortive in the one case as in the other. The popularity of Mr. Deberry has been long and well tried, and has proved itself to stand on a foundation too strong and too sure to be moved by any wind that such political "*boatswain whistlers*" can raise. That the Observer can be injuriously affected by such *pigmy* efforts, is out of the question. It has already out-lived several editorial ages of the paper which its enemies are trying to build up upon its ruins; and although it now has an extensive circulation, and has long since won for itself an honourable—an *enviable* fame, yet I think I hazard nothing in saying, that its most palmy days are yet ahead. Mr. Deberry and the Observer are to the Vans of this District, what Mordecai the Jew was to a certain envious character in olden time. Neither feastings, banquetings, nor stately honours availed him any thing, while old Mordecai sat at the King's gate.—He plotted his ruin; but was taken in his own snare. Will our Van friends profit by the result? Or will they still continue to hiss and bite? Well, the viper bit the file, but all to no effect.

There is, Mr. Editor, in the Carolinian of the 11th ult., a communication signed "*Anson*"—alluded to above. I know that it cannot do any harm or good to any body; yet as the writer, no doubt, thinks it worthy of notice, for his own benefit I have concluded to give it some attention. First, let me thank him for the sublime pity, which he manifests towards Mr. Deberry, when in the bowels of his compassion he says "*poor man.*" What sympathy!—Wonder if he did not wipe something like a tear from his eye about this time! Again: he says that Mr. Deberry declared to the people of this county, that he "never voted against Jackson." I reckon that the writer's memory is treacherous, for I am sure that a second thought, and a little information, would have convinced him that Mr. Deberry never said so.

Again: he says that Mr. Deberry is willing "*fix it* (the constitution) *to be twisted, turned over, added to, or taken from,* &c. This is a gratuitous assertion of the writer, made without evidence, and is like the one above—not true.

Again: our writer, I presume, has but little confidence in human memory, for in his communication he tells us *four times* that Mr. Deberry is a federalist—he tells us *two* or *three* times that he is for Clay, and as *often* that he disregards the constitution. I suppose he was afraid we would forget. He next takes up Mr. Clay, or rather mixes him up all the way through with Mr. Deberry, and tells us *twice* about him and the tariff, and *two or three* times about him and the bank.

Again: he talks about *federalism, federalists, the federal party, federal whigs* and *federal juntos*, times whereof the memory of man runs not to the contrary. Many other repetitions might be noticed, but what's the use? This writer writes such *pretty* things, that when his brain is at fault for new matter, he thinks it no tax on his readers to write the same thing over, until he can think of something else.

I next object to the name which the writer has assumed. You know, Mr. Editor, that it is pleasing to some beings to shine in borrowed colours; even the most stupid and uncouth of animals once upon a time, wishing to figure a little, took upon himself a skin of the monarch of the forest, and walked forth with great confidence in his borrowed terrors, to the great consternation of the other beasts of the forest; but it was not long before some of his *asininus* appendages betrayed the trick, and after suffering the punishment due to his arrogance, he was left to wither in the shame of his own infamy;—so our writer may regale himself for a short time in the glory of the noble name of "*Anson*," but ere the moon shall wax and wane much oftener, a voice from the ballot box will strip him of all his borrowed charms, and leave him to the contemplation of his own folly, and to the glory of his own name;—for whatever his name may be, I know it is not "*Anson*"—no sir; Anson never fathered such an offspring as his production; and having already palmed off two of his *ugly abortions* upon the noble name, I now admonish him to desist, for when the test comes Anson will not recognize them as her legitimate offspring, but they will be fathered upon the proper source.

Finally, the communication of the writer, is but another of the thousand and one editions of the *dirty, long-worn-out,* and *imbecile* slang of his party, which has been *gabbled* and *regabbled* from head quarters down through all the subordinate ranks of the "small fry," until chiming in with the never-ceasing and always montonous din, has become the grand test of Loco Foco democracy.

But is our writer entitled to no praise for his communication? Yes, Mr. Editor: if the writing of long paragraphs is praiseworthy, our writer ought to be praised without measure, for his communication fills more than a column of the Carolinian—fine type, and yet it is all *crammed* into one paragraph. Walker says that a paragraph is a distinct part of a discourse. If the communication of our writer is but a paragraph—a part of a discourse, the balance of which is to follow, and if that discourse shall contain as many paragraphs as Mr. Benton's long speech;—let all your readers rub up their eyes, for *mercy upon us,* we shall have to read ourselves blind. Such a paragraph! And then such matter!! Can all the family of newspapers produce such another!

ANOTHER OF THE ELEVEN HUNDRED WHIGS OF ANSON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Hale: As we folks in the back woods take the papers for the purpose of getting information, and as you Editors know every thing, we want you to tell us at whose expenses Anson County is flooded just at this time with the NORTH CAROLINIAN. One thing we know, and that is, that the paper is sent to a number of persons who are not Subscribers, and who never calculate to pay for it. The Carolinian may be found at almost any house that shelters a Tory, and all who are supposed to have any predilections in that way. Some folks think that Uncle Sam pays the printer for sending his paper to all his dutiful children. Now, as we all claim to belong to the same big family, why don't you write on and get leave of Uncle Sam to let you send a few numbers of your paper on the same terms? If it did no good, it would be nothing but

FAIR PLAY.

Anson County.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: In my former communication relative to political priests, I endeavored briefly to give some reasons why a Minister of the gospel ought not to abandon his high and holy calling for political preferment, and in the concluding paragraph intimated that I might in future resume the subject, and show why Church and State ought both to discountenance the practice.

The Church ought to disapprobate it because, in the first place, she has no Minister to *spare* from her holy services. The broad command given by the head of the Church is, "go ye into all the world and preach my gospel to every creature, &c." From this command, so *explicit*, so *binding*, and from such *high* authority, how can the Church consent for *one* of her Ministers to give up her holy services for earthly power or honour, while millions upon millions of immortal souls are still shrouded in moral night, having never so much as heard the name of Jesus, much less been privileged to participate in the blessed effects of a preached gospel. Has Christ's Church no sympathy for those poor miserable human beings who are destitute of the meliorating influences of a preached gospel? Nay, is not the Church in duty bound by the Saviour's imperative command to carry the gospel into *all the world* and preach it to *every creature?* And pray how is this to be done but through the instrumentality of her Ministry? Whilst the harvest is great, and the labourers few, how can the Church, *innocently*, not only refrain from praying the Lord of the harvest to raise up and send forth more labourers into his vineyard, but even sanction and encourage the withdrawal from the field, of some who have already entered, and that too, for the sake of serving the world. Under such circumstances, I fancy I distinctly hear a warning voice from Heaven, sounding *long* and *loud*, "Woe unto them that are at ease in Zion."

Again: Ministers of the gospel, *as such*, enjoy, *legally*, exemption from some civil and military services. Now, I ask if it is just and fair to enjoy such emolument without endeavoring, in return, to render an equivalent by a persevering and zealous dedication of the mental and physical powers bestowed by kind heaven, for the religious improvement of society. Ought not the Church to see to it that her Ministers preach the word, administer the ordinances, visit the sick, attend to the burial of the dead, and in a word, faithfully serve the public in all the various duties properly belonging to the sacred office. To act differently, is certainly not "rendering unto *Cæsar* that which is *Cæsars*," and is on the part of the Church a flagrant violation of the principles of moral honesty.

It is, furthermore, improper in the Church to suffer or encourage her Ministers to be members of Congress, on the ground that none but her *ablest* generally would be selected, and such she would be *least* prepared to spare. The man who would make a *tolerable* member of Congress, with gifts and graces suitable for the pulpit, might be considered qualified for extensive usefulness in the Church. Such are always in demand at home and abroad. Beside the demand for Foreign Missions, there are many destitute places here in Christendom where the Macedonian cry is frequently heard, "come and help us." We presume therefore, the Church would do well either to place its Ministry under some constitutional or disciplinary restraint, *formally*, or *virtually* speak to them on the subject at the *polls*, in language perfectly intelligible.

It is *idle* to talk of no danger *here* of the union of Church and State, so long as many religious people deem it no impropriety to select Ministers as their representatives to Congress. This circumstance alone, ought to awaken apprehension, and put every American citizen upon his guard; at least, such is the opinion of COSMOPOLITE.

Mr. Clay at Ashland.—The Rev. Dr. Humphreys, President of Amherst College, Mass., who is travelling through the western States, gives the following interesting picture of the great Orator of the West, as he appears in the Republican simplicity of his delightful farm:

Happening to meet, and to be introduced to Mr. Clay in the morning, he very politely invited us to call at his seat, a mile and a half out of town, which we did at 4 o'clock. He received us with all the ease and urbanity for which he is so much distinguished and entered freely into conversation upon a variety of topics as they happened to come up. It is delightful to find a great man so perfectly affable and unaffected; and indeed this is one mark of true greatness.

Ashland is an enchanting spot. The mansion is simple, spacious and venerable; standing just on the border of a park of *eighty* acres, which for the majesty and beauty of its thousand forest trees, is the finest I ever saw. Mr. Clay has two other woodland pastures, and in all, something like 800 acres in his farm. He has lately turned his attention very much to raising stock, and it is said no man in Kentucky, even, can show you finer oxen and cows than he can. He spent an hour in walking with us over his grounds, and detained us, almost imperceptibly to ourselves, till nearly sundown.

Col. R. M. Johnson, in a letter published in the Western Globe, states that he has not declined being a candidate for the Vice Presidency; that he sees no particular reason why he should decline, but that if his political friends prefer another he will cheerfully submit.

The Lancaster Guardian states that Messrs Carson & Co., have a Cocoonery in operation in that city, containing 70 or 80,000 worms. The silk made at this establishment is spoken of as a very superior article.

Not so bad.—A printer in New York dunned one of his *patrons* for money. The patron flew in a passion and challenged the printer to fight, declaring if he would not, he would whip him the next day. The printer replied that he would not fight *unless his bill was paid*, as no man in his senses would go out to shoot against his own money. The patron finding he had got "into a close nap," paid the bill and did not say a word about the fighting!

Free Negroes in Louisiana.—By the recent laws of that State, offenders bringing free negroes into its territory are fined $20 a week during their residence, and the negroes liable to one year's imprisonment at hard labor, and if they do not then depart, for life. A woman named Jane Richardson, has just been sentenced to one year's imprisonment under the above.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The present administration, when they sought for power, promised reform and *reduction* in the alledged *extravagance* of those then in office.

We present the following statement for the consideration of the people, taken from the official report of the Register of the Treasury made to Congress; and now let them judge, if the poor plea of the partizans of the present powers that be, that the business of the country having increased the expenses must also have increased, has even the shadow of a shade for its foundation.

Mr. Adams's 4 years.	Payments.	Expenses collecting.
1825.	20 098 713 45	889 302 98
1826.	23 333 741 75	886 999 48
1827.	19 712 283 29	889,818 27
1828.	23,205,523 64	932,093 63
Gen. Jackson's last 4 years.	**Payments.**	**Expenses collecting.**
1833.	29 032 508 91	1,351,543 97
1834.	16 214 957 15	1,264 545 37
1835.	19.391,315 59	1,284.997 69
1836.	23.409,940 53	1,397,469 10

Mr. Van Buren 1 year. The above report not extending beyond this year.

1837.	11,169,290 34	1,492,947 84

We have taken the last 4 years of the Jackson administration as above, that the full benefit of the previous 4 years, for reforming abuses should be granted to him and his partizans. And now for the result.

Mr. Adams' 4 years.	Gross payments.	Gross expenses collecting.
	86,350,262 13	3,598,214 31

Shewing an average cost of collection of about 4 per cent.

Gen. Jackson's 4 years,	Gross payments.	Gross expenses collecting.
	88,048,722 18	6,298,556 13

Shewing an average cost of Collection of about 8 per cent., or *less* than two millions more than Mr. Adams' payments, costing *three millions* more for collecting!!!

While it cost the people under Mr. Adams' administration 4 per cent. to collect 86 millions of dollars, it has cost them more than double, about 14¼ per cent. to collect 11 millions under Mr. Van Buren's Administration. For collecting 23 *millions Mr. Adams' expenses were* LESS *by a* HALF A MILLION *than Mr. Van Buren's in collecting not quite* HALF *the* SAME SUM!!!

What say you to these facts fellow citizens? call you this economy? Is it not rather outrageous prodigality.

Need we wonder that the times are so hard, and money so scarce? office holders are getting rich on "the spoils of party" indeed, but it is at the expense of every

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

"It has been the lot of public men of this State, who support, from high convictions of public duty, the leading measures of the present Administration, to encounter a degree of coarse abuse, and violent denunciation, from their opponents, without any parallel in the history of political warfare in North Carolina."

So writes Mr. Senator *Bedford Brown* to a Loco Foco associate. Well, things have come to a pretty pass, when such a character as Mr. Bedford Brown, talks of "high convictions of public duty," and charges other people with "coarse abuse and violent denunciation!"—an individual, who, throughout his public career, has acknowledged but one rule of conduct, the will of the tenant of the White House, and whose coarse and vulgar vituperation once induced even Mr. Calhoun to tell him in the Senate, he was unworthy of a gentleman's notice, or something tantamount to it.

Mr. Bedford Brown lecturing upon "gross abuse," himself the very fag-end of Loco Focoism, and the habitual collater and disseminator of the billingsgate of the Globe—Ye gods and little fishes!—*Richmond Whig.*

The Globe copies an article from an Ohio paper, which calls Mr. Wm. J. Graves, the antagonist of Cilley, "a blood stained scoundrel." Did the Globe forget that if every man who has killed another in a duel is to be branded with this epithet, it is just as applicable to Gen. Jackson as to Mr. Graves?

Modern Degeneracy.—The Legislature of Pennsylvania it was supposed would adjourn without electing a U. S. Senator to succeed Mr. McKean—the Senate having refused to go into an election. This is the fourth occurrence of the kind that has happened within a very few months, and unless a thorough change takes place in the feelings and conduct of both parties, we do not see, but it is to be of perpetual recurrence. It becomes both parties to frown down these attempts by wicked and profligate politicians to defeat the ends of government.

If this state of things continue, the U. S. Senate must cease to exist. It will be absolutely impossible, in a very short time, should this moral and political depravity spread itself through all the States, for any legislature to elect a Senator, unless one and the same party has a majority in both branches. As patriots, as Americans, we should blush at such evidences of demoralization and utter extinction of all love of country.

Wilmington Advertiser.

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

An Example at last.—In the United States District Court, now sitting at Canandaigua, W. L. Mackenzie has been convicted of violations of the neutrality of the United States, and been sentenced by Judge Conklin to eighteen months' imprisonment in the county jail of Monroe, and to pay a fine of $10.

This so far as we remember, is the first conviction obtained against the foreign disturbers of the peace of our frontier.

Cure for Rheumatism.—Dissolve half an ounce of saltpetre in a pint of brandy. It is said by those who have tried the experiment, to be the most excellent antidote for that painful complaint.

Health of the City.—We are much gratified to be able to announce that nothing has transpired, since we last alluded to this subject, to lessen our confidence in the continued preservation of the general health. On the contrary that confidence has been strengthened by the fact that not a case of fever has yet occurred *in the city*, and that those on board of the shipping have assumed a milder and more manageable type.

Charleston Courier.

REMOVAL OF THE TREASURER U. S.

We observe it stated by two of our District papers, and learn that there is no doubt of the fact, that Col. John Campbell, Treasurer of the United States, has received his dismission from office, to take effect at an early day. Considering the character of this officer, and the remarkable circumstance under which he accepted the appointment, as detailed at the time by the Richmond Enquirer, we should have felt much surprise at his dismissal, if public rumor had not, pending the Virginia elections, prepared us for such a move as soon as those elections should have taken place. What partisan, rejected by the People, will be rewarded with this responsible office, we have not heard.

National Intelligencer.

From the Alexandria Gazette.—The *history* of the removal of Mr. Campbell from the office of Treasurer of the United States, would, probably, be a curious affair.—Cannot the public have it? The thing has been talked of for months, and every body said it would take place as soon as the Virginia elections were over. Sure enough the elections are over, and Mr. Campbell is removed. The public said, months ago, that Mr. Selden, of Richmond, late unsuccessful candidate for Congress from that district, would be appointed Treasurer. It is now said positively, that Mr. Selden *has been* appointed. This is a new way of ordering affairs. It is laying plans far ahead. To us, there looks to be in it, a great deal of "bargain, intrigue and management." The whole business must be *very, very* unpopular in Virginia. It will not take there at all. In the first place, the proscription of Mr. Campbell for daring to have an opinion of his own, will startle even *the party* in the Old Dominion. In the second place, the public feeling will revolt at the mode and manner of the appointment of Mr. Campbell's successor. Mr. Clay said some time ago, that "those who were rejected by the people were sure to be rewarded by the executive."

FROM THE MADISONIAN.

Mr. Campbell is of one of the most influential families of Virginia, and a brother of the present patriotic Governor of that State. While a member of the Virginia Executive Council, and in independent circumstances, he was invited to the office of Treasurer of the United States, by General Jackson. Mr. Campbell declined the honor in favor of another gentleman he recommended. General Jackson insisting upon Mr. Campbell's accepting the appointment, employed Mr. Van Buren as an intercessor, who urged upon Mr. Campbell every consideration of public, private and party interest, to induce him to take the office. Mr. Campbell still declined, replying that he could not be accessory to the disappointment of the friend who had applied for the office, with his recommendation. Mr. Van Buren, in his usual flattering tone, complimented the chivalrous sentiments of Mr. Campbell as an additional evidence of his worth, and as increasing the desire of the President to have him near him. It was not until the objection made by Mr. Campbell had been completely removed, that he consented to accept the office urged upon him.

The efficiency and accuracy with which Mr. Campbell discharged the duties on which he had entered, were a gratifying proof that the President had formed a correct estimate of his ability and character. During the time Mr. Campbell has been in office, there has been no department more free of suspicion, and none that has been conducted in a more clear, efficient, accurate, and disinterested manner, than the office of the Treasurer.—Some four or five hundred millions of dollars have passed through it under his administration—some fifteen or twenty millions of Treasury notes have received his signature, &c. within the last two years, and many other arduous duties devolving upon the office, have been discharged in a manner equally prompt and able.

Two committees of Congress have investigated the affairs of the Treasury Department, since Mr. Campbell has been in it, and although they found matters of complaint against many of the leading bureaus, and particularly against the Secretary of the Treasury, yet nothing has appeard to impeach the integrity or capacity of the Treasurer.

President Van Buren left Washington City, on the 20th, on a visit to his native State. The Loco foco Council of New York have appropriated $2,000 to pay the expense of the royal doings intended on his arrival in the City.—*Star.*

The *Tory* Editor of the Carolina Standard, mentions that the Democrats (*Tories*) of the Connecticut Legislature, have unanimously adopted a Resolution requesting the Democratic Editors of that State, to call their opponents Federalists. We shall not have an "Act of Assembly" passed to christen you a Tory, Mr. Standard—*you* are entitled to the apellation at "Common Law." The principles which you now advocate have been designated as Tory principles so long that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

Gen. Houston.—The distinguished Ex-President of Texas arrived in this city on Monday evening, and took rooms at the Nashville Inn. The General was yesterday waited upon by many of his former townsmen and friends, who were gratified to find him in much better health than from the reports which preceded him, they were led to anticipate. He proposes, we understand, to spend the summer at the Virginia Springs. Previous to his leaving town, on his route he will visit the Ex-President of the United States at the Hermitage.—*Nashville Whig.*

Punishment for whipping wives.—At a late term of the Court of Common Pleas for Meigs county, Ohio, a man named Thomas Vail was found guilty on an indictment charging him with the crime of whipping his wife, and sentenced to a fine of $50, and confinement in county jail on bread and water for ten days. "For a less offence," as the Galliopolis paper gallantly observes, John German was sentenced at the same term of court to six years at hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NORTH AMERICAN.

COST OF THE FLORIDA WAR.

What has become of the twenty or thirty millions expended in the Florida war? This question is often asked, but not so often as it should be. Did our people see the money taken from their pockets, they would ask the question to some purpose. The great body of our citizens, who are laboring to support their families, and are groaning under the high prices of the necessaries of life, do not reflect that they are paying a portion of their earnings to meet the reckless expenditures of government agents, and to fill the pockets of greedy contractors. The revenue paid at the Custom House is supposed to come in some mysterious way from the bosom of the deep, instead of being drawn day by day from the purse of the frugal consumer. It goes as mysteriously as it comes; and if Congress appropriates a few millions, we notice it as much as we should notice the passage of an empty resolution, or the appointment of a committee.

What has become of the twenty millions? A shrewd Yankee goes to Florida with a little steamboat which he has bought from one of our rivers for seven thousand dollars, and the U. S. Army pays him three hundred dollars a day for the mere use of the boat, agreeing to return the boat in as good condition as when it was taken. The boat is employed at this rate from October to June, and at the end of that time the owner receives from the Treasury *seventy-two thousand dollars*, the boat being returned in good repair. During a part of this time, the boat lies at a wharf, while the captain, who was sent to return it to its owner, is having a drunken frolic; and meanwhile the government is paying for it three hundred dollars a day! In addition to this three hundred dollars, the crew must be paid, full provided, &c., &c. The boat approaches a woodpile; wood must be had,—and now is the time for a fine draught on the Treasury. Ten times the value of the wood is a moderate charge; the money is paid and the boat moves on. At the same rate are other purchases made and labor employed; and the patriotic dealers who thus supply the government are greatly saddened that the honor of the nation should be wounded by any thing like a relinquishment of the Florida war.

This is not fancy; it is history—and we have it from the mouth of an intelligent gentleman in Florida, and whose account merits the highest confidence. From the same source we learn (what might have been well enough conjectured) that the movers of the excitement respecting Gen. Macomb's treaty, are chiefly men who furnish, directly or indirectly, the supplies of the army, and the means of carrying on the war.

We have stated these facts as throwing light on the question "what has become of the twenty millions!" That peculiar circumstances may sometimes render such expenditures unavoidable, will not be doubted. But the history of the Florida contracts and purchases would probably do little credit to the financial skill of the government agents, if such apology were offered.

Pleasant News.—Two men were killed by Indians near Fort Cross, and their tongues cut out.

A party of mounted men were proceeding from a post, when they came up to a party of Indians. The sergeant displayed a white flag and advanced, when the Indians saluted them by firing—killing the sergeant's horse. These little occurrences are scarce worth a relation, but as we are chroniclers of events, we record them to shew how very peaceable our former enemies *now are.*

St. Augustine News.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Byrne, of the Army, dated

"FORT KING, June 13.

"Lieut. Ransom and myself, on our way here from Pilatka, met four Indians in a hammock about 10 miles from the latter place, and were much gratified and somewhat relieved on finding that they behaved like gentlemen. On our way from Payne's Landing this morning we met two others, and they also deported themselves properly, shook hands with us, &c. There have been altogether between three and four hundred of them in at this post, and there are at present about 160 encamped in its vicinity. Nobody here doubts that they will comply with Gen. Macomb's arrangement. Tygertail has not yet appeared, but the Indians inform us that he will shortly come in."

Chinch Bugs.—These mischievous little insects have, we regret to learn, committed great ravages upon the wheat crops in the adjoining counties of Chatham, Orange, Granville and Franklin. In some instances, whole fields have been entirely destroyed, and great fears are entertained that they will next attack the corn, to which they also are very destructive. They cluster around the stalk in incredible numbers, suck out its substance, and it soon withers and falls to the ground. In some places, to prevent their reaching the corn, for which they are marching in clouds, the farmers dig little ditches and fill them with straw, in which the bugs make a temporary halt, and burn—the operation of burning being frequently repeated during the day. Although the bugs have wings they travel on the ground. They are natives of the forest; and it is said that where the woods are occasionally burnt, they never become troublesome.—*Raleigh Star.*

Silk Culture.—We were gratified to observe, in a late excursion through a part of Granville, that the enlightened and patriotic citizens of that county are giving some attention to this business. We saw several handsome lots of the morus multicaulis, well set and growing finely; and were shown a beautiful specimen of sewing silk, raised and manufactured the present season by the wife of Mr. Samuel Fuller. It was every way equal to any we ever saw, and is highly creditable to the skill and industry of the fair hands by which it was wrought.—*Ib.*

Affecting Incident.—An affecting incident occurred at Lynn, on Saturday. A little girl about two years of age, a child of Mr. Ingalls, wandered away from its parents in the afternoon, and on the most diligent search could not be found during the evening. On Sunday morning the search was renewed by many people in vain. An intelligent dog belonging to the family, understanding that something was wanting, set off in pursuit. In a short time he returned, and endeavored by significant signs to induce some one to follow him, but human sagacity in this instance, as in many before, was inferior to canine. Again he went away, and again returned, and by repeated whinings and fawnings was at length successful in making himself understood. A person followed him, and found the little sufferer in a swamp where she was standing up to her arms in mud and water. She must have remained there during the whole or a greater part of the night without sleep.

Long lived newspaper.—The Newport (R. I.) Mercury, on Saturday last, completed the eighty-first year of its age. Its first number was published on the 12th of June, 1758, by Jas. Franklin, the elder brother of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

North Carolina.—The approaching Congressional Election in this State is one of great interest, and is justly so regarded throughout the Union. We rejoice to see the Whig party on the alert. From every indication, they will not only hold their own, but move onward. *Onward* is the cry, and onward is the result in almost every region of the country. All that is wanting is harmony and unity of action. The Whigs are energetic, firm and intelligent, but the enemy is constantly seeking to sow the tares of division in our ranks, and personal prejudices or local feelings are apt sometimes to yield to them. We are happy, however, to see an increased spirit of union among the Whigs, which promises to extinguish the smallest spark of discord.

Raleigh Register.

The Prospect.—The accounts from every part of the State justify the assertion, that North Carolina will give her Whig brethren, throughout the Union, no cause to blush for her degeneracy at our approaching Election. At the commencement of the Extra Session, our delegation in Congress stood 8 Whigs to 5 Van Burenites At the close of the late session it stood 7 Administration to 6 Whigs—Messrs. CHARLES SHEPARD, and SAWYER, elected as Whigs, having gone over to the Sub-Treasury.—At the next Session, our Representation will again stand 8 to 5 at the lowest calculation for the Whigs, though the chances are equal for 9 to 4 or even to 10 to 3.—A long pull, then—a strong pull—and a pull altogether.—*Ib.*

Locofoco Newspapers.—Wm. W. Wick, an Administration candidate for Congress in Indiana, has notified the Locofoco Presses in his district, that he does not wish *them* to advocate his election. The man has honesty as well as foresight. Some of the Locofoco Newspapers are a disgrace to the cause they support.—*Ib.*

WESTERN IMPROVEMENTS.

There are now constructing in the five States of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan, the following extent of Internal Improvement, works.

Of Canals,	1250 miles.
" Rail Roads,	1540 "
" McAdam, do.	1400 "
" Slackwater navigation,	750 "
Total,	4940 miles.

The Editor of the Nashville Union when he edited an Abolition paper at the North, styled himself "*Jeremiah G. Harris*"—since his domiciliation at Nashville, he hails as "*J. George Harris!*"

SOUTHERN MAIL—*Express Mails.*—We are requested to state, for the information of those concerned, that an arrangement, by which the great mail is to be transported between New York and New Orleans in NINE DAYS, will take effect on the first of next month. In consequence of this improvement, the express mails between Augusta, Ga. and Mobile, Ala., as well as the branch now in operation between Montgomery, Ala. and Nashville, Tenn., will cease to run on that day.—*Globe.*

A schoolmaster named Rufus Adams, in Lowell, Massachusetts, has recently been tried for an assault and battery upon one of his pupils. The circumstances were briefly these: The boys, supposing they were to have a holiday, did not attend school when the bell rang. Subsequently, when assembled, the master ordered them to hold up their hands to signify that they were "sorry." This, one child eleven years old refused to do; and before he was forced to say the word, the teacher inflicted seventy-five blows upon him, disabling him for some time. For this outrageous cruelty, exercised to compel a child to tell a lie, (for such his confession of regret, which he did not feel, would be) Adams was fined only ten dollars.

Anecdote.—Some years ago, a lady noticing that a neighbor of hers was not in her seat at church on a Sabbath, called, on her return home, to inquire what could detain so punctual an attendant. On entering the house, she found the family busy at work. She seemed surprised, when her friend addressed her, "Why la! where have you been to-day, dressed out it on your sabbath clothes?" "To meeting." "Why what day is it?" "Sabbath day." "*Sall stop washing, in a minute!* Sabbath day! well, I did not know it, for my husband has got so darn'd stingy he won't take the papers now, and we know nothing. "Well, who preached?" "Mr.——." "And what did he preach about?" "It was on the death of our Saviour." "Why, is he dead! well, well, all Boston might be dead, and we know nothing of it, it wont do, we must have the newspapers again, for every thing goes wrong without the papers. Bill has almost lost his reading, and Poll has got quite mopish because she has no poetry and pretty stories to read. Well, if we have to take a cart load of onions and potatoes to market, I am resolved to have a newspaper."

A Lesson from a Horse.—A large number of citizens of New Orleans, on the 31st ult. received edification from a horse in this wise:—a stray young one was dabbling in the mud in Chartres street, and a horse let loose to drink which came capering by, actually lifted the child from the gutter in its teeth, and placed it on the sidewalk. Hundreds witnessed the circumstance with surprise.

The cunning of the Fox is illustrated by the following anecdote from the Spirit of the Times:

"Wandering, some time since, along the shore of Long Island, not far from Smithtown, my attention was suddenly arrested by the peculiar juxtaposition of a fox and a flock of wild geese that lazily and confidently floated down the current, along the verge of sedge which thickly coated the banks. Reynard, as soon as he observed the approach of his intended prey, betook himself to a device worthy of a Talleyrand. He seized upon a large bunch of sedge grass—dropped quietly into the stream, and having swam just so far into the stream as to intercept his floating game, "marked time," with all of his body submerged, except the tip end of his nose, capped with the aforesaid bunch of sedge grass, until he found himself in the midst of the unsuspecting flock, when throwing off his disguise, he made a dash at and secured two fine geese, which he bore off triumphantly, I having no disposition to interfere in so admirably conducted a specimen of his legitimate vocation."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 3, 1839.

THE HOUSE BREAKERS.—We are glad to state, that two of the fellows engaged in housebreaking during the last week, have been taken up, whipped, and cleared. Two others, accused as accomplices, took to their heels, and after a well contested race, reached Mumford's Swamp in safety, leaving the baffled officers to make the return in such cases made and provided, of *non-come-at-ibus in swampo.*

THE CROPS.—We learn from the upper grain counties that the gathered and growing crop is first rate. Unlike this part of the State, they have been favored with fine seasons. Here, until a day or two ago, we had experienced a severe drought, but the rains which have fallen within the last 48 hours, will have a most happy effect on vegetation. The river, too, which has been remarkably low, is rising.

The President of the United States, in the progress of his tour, was to arrive at New York yesterday, and spend the 4th there. The Locos were making preparations for giving him a very splendid reception, and had appropriated $2000 out of the City Treasury for that purpose, with $1500 additional for celebrating the 4th of July.

We committed an egregious blunder in our last, in our reading of the following expression of the N. Carolinian: "*Whig Editors and Whig Members of Congress, (whose business it is to let their readers and constituents be informed of the whole truth.")* We were simple enough to think, that this was as applicable to Administration Members and Editors as to Whigs; and that what the Carolinian denounced as "cheating," it would not itself *practice*. But we hasten to acknowledge our mistake. We showed the Carolinian that we *had* told our readers "the whole truth," on the subject in question, and supposed of course that it would follow the example, and withdraw its sweeping charge against Whig papers, "one and all," of "cheating." It has not done so, and thereby shows, that in its opinion, only Whig Members and Whig Editors are bound to tell "the whole truth." Well, we will endeavor to perform our duty, by *practising*, what the Carolinian only *preaches.*

BETTING.—A bet of $1000 between a Loco Foco and a Whig, on the late New York election, was won by the latter. The stake holder paid over the money, and was sued by the loser, and the case was tried last week. The law being imperative against all bets, the jury were obliged to give the plaintiff a verdict, but they showed their opinion of him, by refusing to give him interest or costs, to both of which he was legally entitled.

We beg the Whigs in this State not to bet, on any terms. Besides being against law and morals, every dollar so staked acts as a stimulant to redoubled exertions against you; for it is notorious that many of your opponents are intent on making money out of the elections by betting. An instance occurred here a few years ago, of the acknowledged loss of a candidate's election, from the influence exerted against him by an individual who had money staked on the result. Again, we say, do not bet at all.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.—The annual Examination and Commencement of this Institution, took place a week or two ago; at which the degree of A. B. was conferred on the following young gentlemen, viz:

W. Jones, Noth Carolina,
W. Tell Brooks, do.
Josiah Hawkins Brooks, do.
Willis Whitaker Childers, S. Carolina.

After the conclusion of the collegiate exercises, (says the Biblical Recorder,) the young men of the Euzelian and Philomathesian Societies were addressed by Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this city. The address was well received, and was doubtless regarded by all as an appropriate, manly production.

Among the most impudent acts of the Tory party, is the recent importation of an Abolitionist from New Bedford, in Massachusetts, to Nashville, in Tennessee, to become the Editor of the Tory organ in that State, the Nashville Union. This man was Jeremiah G. Harris, in New Bedford. But when he came to Tennessee, he changed his name to *J. George* Harris. Fortunately the slave-holders of Tennessee were able to identify him, notwithstanding his attempted deception. They hunted up his New Bedford papers, in which were found the most impassioned appeals to the abolitionists.

We strongly suspect that the same game has been played in this State. Several new papers have been started by the Tories within a few weeks, and it becomes those in the neighborhoods where they are located, to probe the matter and see whether those who have thus been imported to enlighten them, are sound on this vital subject. One of the new Editors is said to be a notorious infidel.

By the way, can any one away down about Boston, tell what were the principles of the Editor of the Standard before it became his interest to charge Southern people with leaguing with abolitionists! We have our suspicions on this subject, and if we could get a clue by which to prosecute the inquiry, it should be done.

BANKS IN FRANCE.—No Bank in France is permitted to issue a note under 500 francs, or about $100. There are but eight banks and four branches in the kingdom, whose whole discounts are about two hundred and fifty millions of dollars; cash on hand only about thirty-five millions of dollars, and notes in circulation only fifty millions of dollars.

It may be gathered from these facts, in connexion with the state of France, that the favorite panacea for all ills, restriction of Bank issues and prohibition of small notes, so much urged by our political empyrics, will not of itself insure prosperity to a people. The suffering of the French people is alarmingly great in all departments of business.

NEW POST OFFICES.—Vicksville, Nash county, N. C., Josiah Vick, Postmaster; Jericho, Wayne county, Major C. R. Loftin, Postmaster; Sleepy Creek, Wayne county, Joel Herring, Postmaster. The office at Reedy Fork, Guilford county, is discontinued.

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.—It is becoming more and more evident that these two States will throw away their votes at the next Presidential election. The Georgia State Right's party intend to run George M. Troop, whose name is already hoisted at the head of some of their papers; and the Calhoun Nullifiers of South Carolina cannot make up their minds to swallow Van Burenism. We think it a bad practice, this voting for a man not a candidate; but in the present case, no mischief may grow out of it, as one of the States would vote for, and the other against, the Administration.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—We hope the people will not forget, amidst the din of party politics, that they have a question of even greater importance than ordinary, to decide at the election next month. It is a question whether they will avail themselves of the wise provision made by act of the last Legislature, for *making a beginning* in a system of Common Schools. By that act, the people are called upon to vote, whether they will raise by taxation, twenty dollars for every forty dollars to be paid out of the Literary Fund, to support a School in each district of six miles square. A separate poll is to be opened at every election ground, and those who are in favor of the plan, will vote "School," those opposed to it "No School."

We do not for a moment doubt, that the plan will be adopted in this county, and generally throughout the State. Two considerations alone assure us that this will be the result. In the first place, we are sure that the whole people of North Carolina are alive to the importance of education, and anxious to place it within the reach of every child, at all points, and at a cheap rate. The State proposes, out of funds already in hand, to pay $40 to each district which shall build a school house and collect $20. The second consideration is, that we have no idea that Cumberland County will refuse her share of this beneficent provision, whilst she sees Robeson accept of *hers*,—and *vice versa*. The average number of School Districts of six miles square in each county will be about twenty. Suppose Robeson should accept the benefit of the act, she would receive from the Literary Fund, for the education of her children $800, whilst Cumberland, if she were to reject it, would get nothing. Of course Cumberland will not be so lost to her own interest, to say nothing of her character, as to reject the law, so far as she is concerned, for, be it remembered, though *she* may reject it, it is still imperative as to other counties.

We have heretofore published the law, which is also in the hands of every Justice of the Peace, and we have now again referred to the subject for the purpose of introducing the following close of a communication, by an able writer in the Greensborough Patriot:—

"I spoke heretofore of the loss to each individual, should the project prove impracticable,—now what would be the loss to the State! Not one fourth of the interest on its Literary Fund for one year. There being 1250 districts, $20 to each will make only $25,000. Where would even that be gone! Not buried in the ocean, nor forever lost to us. But dispersed throughout the length and breadth of our State—a little in every man's pocket. Would not the additional school houses we should then have over the country—the spirit thereby started, and the information disseminated, added to the light of that experiment to guide us in future, amply compensate! Bear in mind, that in all emergencies the principal is to be held sacred and untouched.

"I have said that $40 was not the extent to which the State could have gone for each district. N. C. covers an area of 50,000 square miles. It is estimated that on account of vacant and inaccessible swamps in the east, and mountains, unsusceptible of cultivation in the west, one tenth is uninhabited. If the remainder, 45,000 of inhabited territory, be laid off into six miles square, or as nearly so as the nature of the country will admit, we have 1250 districts. So you at once see that the income, as estimated above, will allow $90 to each. The proposition to us is 2 for 1,—so if the State gives $90, we shall have to raise $45; making $135. Will not this maintain a school 6 months! Had we not better take one for that period, with a hope of getting one for a longer hereafter, than have none at all! This is called a day of light and knowledge, but how many children around us have no school to go to! how many are without the means of going, though within its reach! how many are growing up in ignorance, and will soon be beyond the age to go! Shall we not provide for the present generation, though we cannot do it to the fullest extent! Shall the blessing of education be withheld, when it can be granted! Shall it be deferred when hundreds and thousands would rejoice at the reception of even a pittance! Let us now lay the foundation of a universal system and adapt it in time to all the wants of the country. If this opportunity slips from us, unimproved, is it sure the next Assembly will agree upon another, or the next, or the next! If deferred only a year or two, how many of our countrymen in that short time, will pass the chance of its benefits!

"Those who have schools at their door, or the means to send their children abroad should feel for others. Not only sympathise with the child thus deprived, but extend his benevolence to his country, and to futurity. The mind of one child left in darkness might be the loss of an ornament to the State, and to the church. The path of another to degradation—to infamy,—might be traced to the failure to enlighten it while young. Is not every man interested in the developement and exercise of the public intellect—is not every one concerned for the cultivation of morality—for the preservation of peace and good order—for the spread of religion—for the elevation of our national character—and for general prosperity in all departments? Do we not care for the suppression of crime and vice!—I conceive that our neighborhoods, our County, and our State, would put on an exhilerating aspect under the happy auspices of universal education. It is said to be the history of the world, that the enterprise and consequent wealth of every country is in direct proportion to its intelligence. "It is mind that acquires dominion over matter, and education that forms the mind." Do not the security of life, liberty, and of property, as well as the pursuit of happiness, depend in a great measure upon it! Can we calculate what is dependent upon the intelligence and integrity of the jury box, and the ballot box! Professor Taylor, of New York, says, "It is cheaper for any community to educate the infant mind, than to support the aged criminal. If you will give you pence to common schools, it will save your pounds from being laid out on jails and such establishments." Is it not true that we are taxed every year for the prosecution of insolvent criminals, their maintenance, and other similar purposes, and feel it not nor complain? Why not contribute cheerfully to the removal of the prime cause—to the extirpation of the very root! In Prussia, it is said crime and pauperism have decreased 38 per cent. since the commencement of her common schools—a clear proof of their practical influence: So in Scotland. Contrast Scotland, where they exist, with Ireland, where they do not. Contrast it even with proud England. Read the reports on prison discipline from Ohio, Connecticut, the other northern States, and from England,—they will carry conviction to every reader. Scotland has few crimes, few beggars, no poor rates—England saves the expense of public schools, and pays $50,000,000 a year, in courts, prisons, penal colonies, and poor rates.

"I wish I had space to give full statements on this head from all the sources before me, but I have not.

"Republics can grow luxuriantly, only in the soil of popular education. The excellence and stability of our social edifice must be based upon the virtue and intelligence of our citizens. It is not enough that the children of one man in a neighborhood, or of a few, be virtuous and intelligent, but it should become the life blood of the whole political body. And if it is to be reduced to a metallic standard, how would you solve the question, whether it be not cheaper than ignorance, to the State, to the country, to the taxpayer?" GUILFORD.

RICHMOND MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The number of students at the first session of this new Southern Institution, 1838-9, was 46, of whom three were from North Carolina.

The Rev. Dr. Hawks has published the 2d volume of his "Contributions to the Ecclesiastical History of the United States." This volume relates to the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland.

In Massachusetts, Judge Morton, Abolitionist and Tory, is again the Van Buren candidate for Governor, notwithstanding his defeat for 12 years successively.

Heavy and difficult Casting.—On Thursday last a large shaft for a water wheel was cast at the Foundry owned by the Tredegar Company, which is located near the Rolling Mill. It weighed near 4 tons, was 23½ feet long, 17 inches centre, 9 inches journals, 12¾ inches core in the centre, and 4 inches core at the journals. It was done in a most successful and perfect manner. It is among the largest castings of the kind ever made in this country; and cast to the order of the Manchester Cotton Manufacturing Company, who are about to make an addition of another large factory to their establishment. The Tredegar Company deserve great credit for undertaking to fill the order which it was supposed could not be filled except at the North. The preparation for the casting was expensive, and will make it a losing job for the company. But by doing it they show their capacity, and being prepared they can fill future orders with despatch. The casting is a beautiful piece of work, a monument of the capacity of the Tredegar Foundry, and the skill of its workmen.—*Compiler.*

The above is from the Richmond Compiler. It reminds us of a fact which lately came to our ears, at which we were not a little surprised; viz: that all the castings, of shafting, heavy gearing, &c. for the Cane Creek Cotton Factory, in Chatham County, N. C., were made upon the spot, from pig metal brought in wagons from the iron region of our own State. We are told, also, that the heavy works of the other Factories in the Western part of our State, are of home manufacture; and that they cost less when made, than if purchased at the North. Of course all the freight, and charges are saved.

Charles Fisher, Esq. has established a Foundry at his Falls (formerly Pearson's) on the South Yadkin River, in Davie County, where "he is prepared to make all kinds of castings—such as the running works of cotton or woollen factories, cotton gins, grist and saw mills, thrasing machines, wind mills, plumer blocks, gudgeons, iron shafts, pullies, drums, driving wheels, and in short, every thing else that is usually made at iron foundries."

North Carolina is "going ahead."

We have frequently noticed the war carried on by the editor of the Vicksburgh Sentinel against the Commercial and Rail Road Bank of that city. No epithet was too infamous to be applied to it or its officers, and the inflammatory articles have done much to create distrust towards it. A perusal of an advertisement which appears in the Vicksburg Whig, however, removes any astonishment we had felt. From this we find that the property of the editor of the Sentinel is to be sold to satisfy a debt due the Bank. The editor's denuncistions now lose all their force, if they ever had any, and we marvel not at their bitterness.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Such is the secret of many a *patriot's* hostility to banks. He either has not so good a character as to entitle him to a credit at Bank, or he has abused his credit, squandered the money loaned him, been sued, and then he becomes a bitter opponent of banks, charging them with the evils which his own folly or baseness have brought upon himself. Banks are very useful to those who will use them properly, and all others should let them alone.

COL. JOHNSON AGAIN.—The Vice President is out in the papers with a letter, in which he declares, that "he has never authorized the declaration that he was unwilling to be the Democratic candidate for a second term, if his fellow-citizens desired it."

What becomes of the Richmond Enquirer's fulsome compliments to the Vice President for his magnanimity in declining? And what becomes of the nomination of Wm. R. King by the faithful in Sampson county, N. C.? Alas! the numerous expectants are doomed to disappointment. Tecumseh has fastened his teeth, and the others must grin and bear it.

NEWS!—A MARE'S NEST!—The Carolinian says that the Whigs have it in contemplation to establish a "branch of the Bank of England"!!! in New York! These Whigs must be powerful genuises to be able to bring the Bank of England to this country. This, we suppose, is a specimen of the "whole truth." In connection with this plot, the Carolinian has transported Mr. Biddle to England. We suspect that Mr. Biddle himself would think this "a dream," as the last time he was heard from, he was quietly reposing on his farm near Philadelphia, cultivating grapes and silk; and moreover, he is the last man in the world to enter into a coalition with the Bank of England, to counteract whose injurious policy has been the object of his labors for some years past.

ANOTHER.—The Carolinian has also discovered a horrible plot of the Whigs to create a national debt of 800 millions of pounds sterling, or about four thousand *millions* of dollars. Shocking! shocking! Naughty Whigs! who of you told the Carolinian this wonderful story? Have you no compassion, that you will thus impose upon its easy credulity? You doubtless thought that it was so *large* a story, that no one *could* credit or propagate it. But you must crack no more jokes, for the Carolinian receives them as if they had originated in the great Globe itself.

ONCE MORE.—The Carolinian has met with a Whig who admitted himself to be a Federalist! As "one swallow makes a Summer," according to the old proverb, so one Federalist among the Whigs makes the whole party Federalists. Excellent logic! It fits the case of the Tories exactly. For as C. J. Ingersoll admitted himself to be a Tory, so it follows, "as clear as mud," that the Van Buren party are Tories. Or as Mr. Buchanan declared, that if he had one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out, so it follows, that the Tories are Federalists. We shall be obliged hereafter to "give the devil his due," and call them Federal Tories. How would that answer as a set off to New Lights and Blue Lights?

AS USUAL.—A writer in the last Carolinian has expended a vast stock of "wrath and cabbage," against the Whig Convention at Rockingham, for having, as he says, adopted "a resolution approving Mr. Clay and the Harrisburg Convention," and "on reflection and more mature deliberation, expunging said resolution?" Can the man *what* wrote all this stuff read? If he can, we beg him to look at the proceedings of the Rockingham Convention, where he will find the identical resolution, not expunged itself, but expunging this writer's character for truth. He goes on to give reasons which *he says* the Whigs assigned for doing what they did not do. Let the writer read over his own production, and then ask himself if he does not feel ashamed!

"It seems Mr. Deberry is not so open and public in his avowal of his attachment to his "first choice," Henry Clay, as he was in this place." So says the Carolinian. If it were not the habit of the Carolinian to decline answering troublesome questions, we would be glad to learn *how* "it seems"! Is it not ridiculous, is it not more than ridiculous, to attempt to trick the people into a belief that Mr. Deberry is undecided in his politics? No man is more decidedly in favor of Mr. Clay than he.

The Cholera and the Yellow Fever are both said to have broken out in New Orleans.

The Liverpool Steamer, expected at New York with Liverpool dates to 14th ult., had not arrived up to Saturday last, 4 o'clock P. M.

"THE GALLED JADE WINCES."—The North Carolinian is exceedingly chafed, as we are delighted to see, at the application of the epithet "Tory" to its party. This is exactly what we intended. It sneeringly calls it "this *respectful* treatment of those who differ from them." This is a capital joke. The Carolinian, ever since its first number, has been ransacking its brains to find epithets with which to bespatter the Whigs, and now it is exceedingly worried, shockingly gored, by a single act of retaliation. Listen to a few of the epithets which the Carolinian, this stickler for decency, this paper which has a horror of applying "odious names,"—has worked up in every variety of style for the purpose of making the Whigs odious or ridiculous: "New Light Federal Whig party," "Northern Blue Light Federalists," "Federal Whigs," "Federal Whiggery," "Bank Whigs," "Aristocrats," "people called Whigs," "aristocratic mercantile commercial monopoly," "political bank party," &c. &c. The most of these very chaste and dignified epithets flourish through a single editorial in the last Carolinian, in the same column with the dolorous complaint against those who retort upon it. We believe that the Carolinian even claims the *honor* of having invented the first part of the first named of the above epithets. Is it not amusing, reader, to hear a complaint from such a quarter against those Whig editors who "fall into this *respectful* treatment of those who differ from them?"

We say we are gratified at the evident fretfulness and soreness of the Carolinian on this subject. It evidently feels itself *hit*. We wish that it had learned a lesson of "decency" itself from the wound it has received, for then we should have been exempted from the necessity of resorting to retaliation. But our remonstrances against the odious practice of the Carolinian and its associates, were utterly disregarded, as long as we refrained from applying either of the two "odious names" by which the party has been known elsewhere. In the other States, the Tory party has long been known as Tories and Loco Focos. *We* did not give them these names, until forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. We now retaliate for all such offences. The Carolinian knows when we shall cease to do so—that is, just so soon as it sets us the example. We are neither "Federalist," nor "Aristocrat," nor "New Light" nor "Blue Light," and about the time the Carolinian admits that, about that time it may cease to consider itself a Tory paper.

There are many points of resemblance between Toryism and Van Burenism. In the first place, Mr. Van Buren, the great head of the party, was opposed to Mr. Madison, at the darkest period of the late War, and supported De Witt Clinton, the anti-War, or British peace party candidate. In the next place, C. J. Ingersoll, the great leader of the Tory party in Pennsylvania, declared that if he had lived in the time of the Revolution, "*he would have been a Tory.*" And lastly, (for the present,) the Vans are moving heaven and earth to uphold and extend the power of a government already a monarchy, in all but the name. The Whigs are fighting, as they fought in the glorious revolution, for liberty, and against despotism.

"ABOLITION IS DEMOCRACY."—We find the following in a late Globe, and look for its early appearance in the Standard. It will be recollected that Harris is the Editor of the Nashville Union, the great gun of the Tories in Tennessee; and that he was imported from the New Bedford, Mass. where he was a rank abolitionist, and was the free negro abolition candidate for the Legislature:—

From the Boston Post, copied into the Globe.

We are highly gratified to perceive the success our friend Harris has met with at Nashville. We felt confident that his high minded and generous feelings—his talents—his honesty—his zeal, and his enthusiastic devotion to the unadulterated principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, would at once secure to him the confidence and affection of the liberal and patriot Tennesseeans. In New England, his character as a man and a politician was unimpeachable, and we are certain that his good qualities have not been weakened by exchanging the enervating atmosphere of Hartford Conventionism for the pure and free air of Democratic Tennessee.

FOR THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

To prove a marriage between the Whigs and the Anti-Slavery party, the Globe publishes as often as once a week the fact that WILLIAM SLADE of Vermont, is a "thoroughgoing abolition fanatic." A very little knowledge of Vermont politics will enable any one to decide which party is there most nearly allied to the abolitionists. Every candidate for Congress run by the Locos at the last election in that State, was connected with the Anti-Slavery Society. John Smith, the mongrel politician whose election in the Fourth District has been the cause of so many rejoicings among the Locos, and Barber, the competitor of Slade, are among the most ultra members; and Barber is the Secretary of the Vermont Anti-Slavery Society. NATHAN SMILIE, the Locofoco candidate for Governor, was nominated *because* he would carry more abolition votes than any other man in the State.—*N. Y. Whig.*

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 26th ult., by the Rev. Wm. Averitt, Mr. WILLIAM H. COLE, of Caswell county, to Miss TEMPERANCE BUCHANAN, daughter of Mr. Joseph Buchanan.

On the 28th ultimo, in Louisiana, Hon. JESSE A. BYNUM, Representative in the last Congress, from North Carolina, to Mrs. EMELINE BRAY, of the Parish of Rapide, La.

DIED,

In Anson county, on the 20th ult., Mr. JOHN B. KNOTTS.

At Washington City, on the 26th ult. in the 79th year of her age, after a painful illness of several months' duration, Mrs. WINIFRED GALES, consort of JOSEPH GALES, Esq., of this city, (late of North Carolina,) and mother of one of the Editors of the National Intelligencer, of the wife of the other Editor of that journal, and of the junior Editor of the Raleigh Register. She was a native of Newark, in England, and emigrated to this country with her surviving husband and her then living children in the year 1795; resided in Philadelphia until 1799, and the remainder of the intervening time, except the last six years, in North Carolina.

National Intelligencer.

[Mrs. Gales was a remarkable combination of the *utile dulci*. Few ladies ever possessed in as great perfection those colloquial powers, and that warmth of heart, which made her beloved; and none ever exerted the kindly influences of a generous nature with more readiness or greater effect than she. The writer of this feeble tribute to distinguished worth is one of the many who will ever affectionately cherish her memory.] EDITOR OBSERVER.

Near Laurel Hill, Richmond County, on the 18th ult., of a few days' illness, JOHN TRYAM, infant son of John R. and Margaret Buie, aged one month and fourteen days. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Communicated.

We are requested to state that the Presbytery of Fayetteville will hold a meeting in the Session House of the Presbyterian Church in this place, on Wednesday, 10th July, for the purpose of trying Rev. Simeon Colton on charges brought against him. Copies of the charges, and of the document referred to, may be had on Monday of next week, and after, at the Book Store of Mr. Hale.

☞ Arrangements will be made to publish the proceedings in the trial, in a pamphlet, should encouragement be given to do so.—[ED. OBS.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 29, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighters Only Son and Water Witch, with the cargo of boat Post Boy, for J. & J. Kyle, Hall & Johnson, H. & E. J. Lilly, Hart & Fuller, T. S. Lutterloh, James G. Cook & Co., M. V. Jones, Boon, Caison & Co., John Kelly, G. B. Atkins, Charles T. Haigh, A. W. Steel, C. P. Mallett, Nathan Sikes, H. L. Myrover. John Huske & Son, M. R. Willkings, Joseph Baker, E. W. Willkings, Gardner & McKethan, C. J. Orrell, H. Mitchell, Jas. Martine, James Baker, Beverly Rose, Geo. McNeill, Sam'l T. Hawley, of this place; and for Geo. W. Brown, Lash & Co., W. Welch & Co., J. L. Coffin, N. Hunt, Jr., D. Clark, Lexington Company, Hargrave, Gaither & Co., J. B. Alford, Evans & Nettle, M. W. Alexander, R. H. Morrison and J. A. Hanks, of the interior.

Also, 22d, O'Hanlon's boats Commerce and Union, with Goods for E. W. Willkings, C. P. Mallett, E. J. Hale, D. B. Robinson & Co., John McArn. Cook & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, C. J. Orrell, and H. Mitchell, of this place; and for sundry persons in the interior.

Also, 28th, boat Seawell, with Goods for C. J. Orrell, H. Mitchell, C. T. Lutterloh, E. J. Hale, D. B. Robinson & Co., C. P. Mallett and E. W. Willkings, of this place; and for sundry persons of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

June 26.—Schr. Mail from Wilmington, Del. 27.—Brigs Despatch from New York, Sabra from Boston. 28.—Brig Adams from Fall River; Schr. H. Lawrence from Charleston, Br. Schrs. Stranger from St. Vincents. Jane from Barbadoes. 30.—Schr. H. Camerdon from Philadelphia. July 1.—Brigs Tidal from New York, George from Boston; Schr. Edward Adams from New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.—Schr. Splendid for Providence, R. I. 29.—Brigs Thorn for Nassau, N. P., Constitution for Philadelphia, Anawan for Fall River; Schr. Caroline for Philadelphia. 26.—Brigs Premium and Salem for Surinam; Schrs. Curlew for Baltimore, Mary Griffin for Providence, R. I. 27.—Schrs. Uncas for Norwich, Con., Comet for Georgetown, S. C. 29.—Schr. Armer Patton for Philadelphia, Br. Schr. Jane for Halifax, N. S. July 2.—Schrs. Ann for Boston, Charles E. Thorn for New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 3.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	11 a 12
Ditto, apple,	80	Molasses,	36 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	12 a 13½	Salt,	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn,	$1 10 a $1 15	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour,	5½ a 6½	Wheat,	$1 10 a $1 15
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 25.

Turpentine $2 50; Tar 1 60; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring do. 11; Scantling 4 50 a 5 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 50; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 95; Salt, coarse 45; Rice $4 50.

COLUMBIA MARKET—June 29.

Bacon 10 to 15; Cotton, on the decline, and prices unsettled; Flour 6 50 to 7 00; Corn 95 to 1 10; Molasses 45 to 50.

CHARLESTON MARKET—June 29.

Cotton 13 to 15, dull; Flour 7½ to 8¼, no demand; Groceries, no sale; Salt 1 62, nothing doing.

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.,

Which we offer *low* for CASH or undoubted paper. Country Merchants and purchasers generally are invited to examine our Stock, as it is *well worthy* their attention.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, July 3, 1839. 52-4w

N. B.—We expect to remove into the Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. P. Peck, (one door below Messrs. Nott & Starr's,) about the middle of August, where we should be glad to see our old customers, and all others disposed to patronize us. H. & E. J. L.

D. B. ROBINSON & CO. have just received for sale—

2 HHDS. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bags Java Coffee,
500 lbs. superior Boston refined Sugar,
2 casks Gunpowder Tea, in qr. packages,
2 casks superior London Porter,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
30 kegs Nails, assorted,
5 boxes Lemon Sirup,
Superior Mustard.

July 3. 1839. 52-4w

Wadesborough Female School.

THE Second Session of Miss Norton's School will be opened July 1st.

Terms of Admission for the Quarter.

FIRST CLASS,	$7 50
SECOND CLASS,	6 00
THIRD CLASS,	5 00
Latin and French,	4 00
Drawing and Painting water colors,	4 00
Mezzotinto Painting,	4 00

Music by Mrs. Hall, at $8 00 per quarter.

Wadesborough, July 1st, 1839. 52-3w.

STEAM

FEATHER RENOVATER.

THE undersigned have one of the above named Machines now in operation in this place, and have thought proper to present to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity the following certificates, among many from men of high standing and undoubted veracity, testifying to the utility of the thing. "It, however, needs no puffing; try it and it will recommend itself."

O. H. PERRY & CO.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839.

The undersigned with pleasure recommend to the public the highly useful Patent Steam Feather Renovater. We have had the opportunity of trying it, and believe it is what it purports to be, the property of imparting liveliness, cleanliness, and elasticity to old feathers, and believe it adds greatly to the preservation of health.

Richard H. Battle, Jas. Ricks, Redmun Bunn, Jas. Dortch, A. J. Battle, D. Battle, Bennett Bunn, Thos. Gray.

Falls of Tar River, Nov. 10, 1838.

We, the subscribers, have had our beds steamed and purified by the Steam Feather Renovater, and with pleasure recommend it to the public as worthy of patronage.

John R. Gilliam, John A. Sutton, Geo. B. Outlaw, David Ryan, Thos. Wilkinson, Ch. E. Johnson, Jr.

Windsor, May, 1839. [52tf]

Notice.

A MEETING of the Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society will be held in the Town Hall on Thursday next, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M.

July 2, 1839. 52-1w.

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Belting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

July 2, 1839. 52tf

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Wood-workmen at the Carriage making Business will find steady employment and good wages on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.

Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52-4w

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks and sent account to this Office.

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Missouri Harmony; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by

E. J. HALE.

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

ROCKINGHAM

FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE undersigned take this method of expressing the pleasure they derived in witnessing the permances of the Scholars of this Institution, at the public examination on the 13th instant. Although they were subjected to a most rigid and thorough examination upon the various branches of their respective studies, which was well calculated to *test* the system pursued in this Institute, yet the promptness and precision with which they answered and explained all questions propounded, clearly evinced that that system, but too common of late, of imparting a superficial and parrot-like knowledge of the different branches of study, and hurrying the pupils along, to use a familiar phrase, without leading them into the "why and the wherefore," has no place in Mrs. Green's School.

The specimens of wax and ornamental works submitted to the Committee, were exquisitely fine, and the performances in Music, upon the Guitar and Piano Forte, plainly indicated that the principles of Music, and the art of imparting instruction, were well understood by the worthy teacher of this School.

Upon the whole, the Committee say, that they never witnessed an examination with so much pleasure, and which reflected more credit upon the head of the Institution.

C. ROBINSON,
J. W. COVINGTON,
C. C. COVINGTON,
JAMES P. LEAK,
WALTER F. LEAK,
JOHN W. LEAK,
WM. B. COLE,
} *Committee.*

Mr. Robinson, one of the Committee, but absent at the examination.

June 27, 1839. 52-3w

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed A UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Chronic Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Stranguary!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they CLEANSE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street, and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST, who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

OBSERVE, ☞ *Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7, 1839. 49-1Y.

The PHENIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26*f*

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1838. 9*f*

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*f*

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

May, 1839.

GREEN'S

STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute, or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville, March 19, 1839. 37-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,

Principal of the Fayetteville Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839 37tf

PETER'S VEGETABLE

PILLS.

THESE PILLS are no longer among those of doubtful utility. They have passed away from the hundreds that are daily launched upon the tide of experiment, and now stand before the public as high in reputation, and as extensively employed in all parts of the United States, the Canadas, Texas, Mexico, and the West Indies, as any medicine that has ever been prepared for the relief of suffering man. They have been introduced wherever it was found possible to carry them, and there are but few towns that do not contain some remarkable evidences of their good effects. The certificates that have been presented to the proprietor exceed twenty thousand! —upwards of five hundred of which are from regular practising Physicians, who are the most competent judges of their merits.

Often have the cures performed by this medicine furnished subjects for editorial comment, in various newspapers and journals; and it may with truth be asserted that no medicine of the kind has ever received testimonials of higher value than this.

They are in general use as a family medicine, and there are thousands of families who declare they are never satisfied unless with a supply always at hand.

They have no rival in curing and preventing Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Sick Head-ache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Cholic, Female Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Nausea, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Incipient Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, and in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

☞ These extraordinary and justly celebrated Pills are sold at the Fayetteville Bookstore, and in all the principal towns in the State. Retail price, 50 cents per box.

May 1, 1839. 45-1Y

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627 000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypocondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,

Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, langaor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.

PETER PINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Tarborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-*eow*1Y

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar,

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15*tf*

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

Two Crop White—1,000,000.

THE Subscriber offers for sale One Million of the two crop White Silk Worm Eggs, laid this spring and selected with great care from the whitest, and finest cocoons. Those who purchase immediately, will have the advantage of raising two crops this season. I shall have my second crop for sale about the 15th or 20th of July next. Price $1 per thousand.

H. A. LONDON.

Pittsborough, May 31, 1839. 49*f*.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving the following ***GOODS***, which have nearly all been bought at the New York Package Sales, and which he is determined to sell quick and cheap. He will offer them, or part of them, at Auction, on the evening or afternoon of each Thursday in July:—

No. 1. 7 3-12 dozen Stocks,
2. 5 pieces Grass Cloth, 230 yards,
3. 48 Capes,
4. 60 ditto,
5. 48 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
6. 1 piece Silk Velvet, Lyons, 30½ yards,
7. 4 pieces 6-4 Linen Sheeting, 229 do,
8. 5 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheeting, 327 do,
9. 7 pieces Marseilles Quilting, 127½ yards,
10. 50 pieces printed Lawn, 1200 do,
11. 44 pieces Prints, 1655 do,
12. 20 pieces blue Drill, 1593¼ do,
13. 8 pieces brown Drill, 300 do,
14. 1 case 25 pieces Grass Cloth, 1000 do,
15. 25 pieces Suchan Pongees,
16. 1 case 25 pieces 1000 black silk Handkerchiefs,
17. 1 case Choppas, 60 pieces,
18. 21 pieces Irish Linen, 1093 yards,
19. 26 pieces 504 yards Pantaloons Linen,
20. 19 pieces brown Linen, 480½ yards,
21. 10 pieces brown Drill, 524 do,
22. 20 pieces 294 yards Vesting,
23. 10 pieces Princetta, 284 yards,
24. 21 pieces Flannel, 174½ do,
25. 250 gross Buttons,
26. 10 reams Paper,
27. 1 piece Cloth, 25 yards,
28. 1 do do 13 do,
29. 1 do do 20¾ do,
30. 1 do do 50¼ do,
31. 1 do do 17¾ do,
32. 15 gross Buttons,
33. 10 do do,
34. 49 pieces Tatting, 2328 yards,
35. 12 do Ticking, 487¼ do,
36. 25 do Cambric, 300 do,
37. 10 do Brown Linen, 328½ yards,
38. 20 do Pantaloon Linen, 507½ yards,
39. 25 do Muslin Delain, 750 do,
40. 20 do Cambric, 240 do,
41. 20 do Jaconet, 400 do,
42. 15 do Irish Linen, 395 do,
43. 14 do brown Drill, 1153½ do,
44. 50 do Prints, 1579½ do,
45. 50 do do, 1609¾ do,
46. 20 do Foulard Muslin, 480 do,
47. 20 do fancy Prints, 708¾ do,
48. 35 do do, 1126¼ do,
49. 16 do dark Stripe, 448 do,
50. 23 do fancy do, 644 do,
51. 14 do light do, 392 do,
52. 16 do 448¼ yards London Prints,
53. 5 do 140 do London Prints,
54. 7 do 196 do do,
55. 30 do dark London Prints, 840 yards,
56. 10 do Mouring Prints, 280 do,
57. 5 do black and white Prints, 140 do,
58. 59 dozen Spools Cotton, 200 yards each,
59. 21 great gr. Suspender Buttons,
60. 75 Umbrellas,
61. 3 pieces Fancy Prints, 100¾ yards,
62. 35 do 360 yards figured Swiss Muslin,
63. 25 do 9-8 Cambric, 250 yards,
64. 6 do 6-4 do, 72 do,
65. 20 do 6-4 do, 240 do,
66. 25 do 6-4 do, 300 do,
67. 16 do 6-4 striped, 384 do,
68. 8 do cross barred, 96 do,
69. 8 do do, 96 do,
70. 13 do do, 156 do,
71. 4 do figured Book Muslin, 40 yards,
72. 32 do Bobbinet, 396¾ do,
73. 17 do black Bobbinet, 259 do,
74. 6 do blond Quilling, 427 do,
75. 25 packs Pins, (German,)
76. 10 do mixed Pins,
77. 84 Swiss Capes,
78. 20 Blankets,
79. 4 pieces Prints, 138 yards,
80. 40 do do, 1200 do,
81. 50 do do, 1400 do,
82. 25 do Cambric Muslin, 300 yards,
83. 5 do Irish Sheeting, 292½ do,
84. 10 cases 120 Hats, black,
85. 12 do 144 do, drab,
86. 10 do 120 do, do,
87. 6 do 72 do, black,
88. 8 cases 96 Silk Hats,
89. 1 cases 96 do do, drab,
90. 3 do 36 do do, drab,
91. 12 cases Boys' black Hats,
92. 2 pieces white Marseilles, 32 yards,
93. 2 do figured do, 82½ do,
94. 24 do Furniture Prints, 664½ yards,
95. 10 do fancy Prints, 348 do,
96. 9 do English Prints, 252 do,
97. 8 do superior London Prints, 224 yards,
98. 2 Boxes,
99. 60 lbs. Turkey Cotton,
100. 60 do patent Thread,
101. 15 dozen Hose,
102. 6 lbs. patent Thread,
103. 72 boxes ball Cotton,
104. 17 pieces 571½ yards Furniture Prints,
105. 16 do 502¾ do do,
106. 11 do figured Book Muslin, 110 yards,
107. 21 do long Lawn, 1314 do,
108. 2 do printed Lawn, 48 do,
109. 15 corded Skirts,
110. 6 dozen Cotton half Hose,
111. 6 do do do, superior,
112. 2 5-12 dozen Elastic Braces,
113. 48 pair black Gallowses,
114. 1 grt. gr. Moulds,
115. 2 do do do,
116. 1 piece blue Drill, 29¼ yards,
117. 5 pieces colored Gros-de-Nap, 298¾ yards,
118. 18 do Pantaloons Linen, 457 do,
119. 10 do superior Irish Linen, 260 do,
120. 6 do Diaper, 296½ do,
121. 2 do Cloth, 49½ do,
122. 2 do do, 34¼ do,
123. 4 do do, 53 do,
124. 2 do do, 36¼ do,
125. 4 do do, 68 do,
126. 2 cases 24 pair Calf Boots,
127. 1 do 12 do Morocco do,
128. 100 pair Men's Shoes,
129. 150 do Seal Slippers,
130. 48 do Gaiter Boots,
131. 40 Bonnets,
132. 60 do,
133. 30 do,
134. 6½ dozen Hoods,
135. 5 bales 3941¾ yards Shirting,
136. 120 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
137. 761 yards bleached Shirting,
138. 744¼ do 4-4 do do,
139. 5 dozen 60 black Silk Hats,
140. 5 do 60 drab do,
141. 92 pieces printed Muslin, 2208 yards,
142. 13 do 9-1 Prints, 452 do,
143. 1 piece 10-4 Diaper, 18½ do,
144. 1 piece 10-4 do, 17½ do,
145. 4 pieces black and white Lawn, 98 yards,
146. 2 do French Ginghams, 60 do,
147. 1 piece Bombazine, 34 do,
148. 2 pieces superior Bombazine, 49¾ yards,
149. 2 pieces black Gros-de-Nap, 121 yards,
150. 1 piece blue black do, 79½ yards,
151. 6 pieces black Sarsnet,
152. 2 pieces Florence, 126 yards,
153. 20 Victoria Robes,
154. 2 pieces black Crape,
155. 8 10-4 Table Covers,
156. 9 Crape Shawls,
157. 2 do do,
158. 4 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 48,
159. 6 Lace Handkerchiefs,
160. 9-12 dozen Scarfs,
161. 1½ dozen Gingham Cravats,
162. 4 bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
163. 11 pieces black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
164. 7 dozen open Silk Hose,
165. 2 dozen printed Cotton Hose,
166. 1 dozen Slate Hose,
167. 5 dozen black Hose,
168. 9 gross Buttons,
169. 5 papers Coat Buttons,
170. 6 10-4 Quilts,
171. 6 dozen white Cotton Hose,
172. 6 dozen embroidered Silk Gloves,
174. 1 piece Cloth, 20¾ yards,
175. 1 piece Cloth, 20¾ yards,
176. 1 piece Cloth, 20¾ yards,
177. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
178. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
179. 1 piece Cassimere, 23¼ yards,
180. 1 piece Cassimere, 9½ yards,
181. 1 case 60 pair Men's Pumps,
182. 2 cases 60 pair Women's Shoes,
183. 3 cases 200 Moroceo Shoes,
184. 2 bales 1541½ yards Shirting,
185. 2 cases 1867½ yards bleached Shirting,
186. 1 case 831¼ yards 4-4 bleached Shirting,
187. 1 case 135¼ pieces, 1924¼ yards, Prints,
188. 1 case 50 lbs. colored Thread,
189. 1 case 100 dozen white Spool Cotton,
190. 1 case 120 Palm Hats,
191. 10 dozen Palm Hats, 120,
192. 3 1-12 dozen Hoods,
193. 5 gross Buttons,
194. 1 piece Cloth, 26 yards,
195. 1 piece 23¾ yards Cloth,
196. 1 piece 19¾ yards Cloth,
197. 1 piece 16 yards Cloth,
198. 1 piece 20¾ yards Cloth,
199. 1 piece 10¾ yards Cloth,
200. 1 piece 14¾ yards Cloth,
201. 1 piece Victoria Cloth, 31½ yards,
202. 3 pieces Constitution Twills, 145¼ yards.
203. 16 pieces Rowan Cassimere, 740½ yards,
204. 2 pieces French Prints, 48 yards,
205. 12 Corded Skirts,
206. 3 reams Paper,
207. 10 Table Covers,
208. 2 pieces 43 yards Sattinet,
209. 7 pieces Bed Tick, 316¾ yards,
210. 6 pieces Oil Cloth,
211. 8 pieces Linen, 102 yards,
212. 20 dozen Cotton Hose,
213. 6 dozen superior Cotton Hose,
214. 6 dozen bleached half Hose,
215. 4 dozen white Cotton half Hose,
216. 2 pieces Bed Tick, 84¼ yards,
217. 12 20 inch Parasols,
218. 6 20 inch Parasols, plain,
219. 3 22 inch Parasols, plain,
220. 6 22 inch Parasols, figured,
221. 12 pieces Crape Camlet, 360 yards,
222. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
223. 7 pieces brown Linen, 567½ yards,
224. 49 reams brown Paper,
225. 39 reams Letter Paper,
237. 6 dozen Gause Handkerchiefs, 72,
238. 9 sets Ribbon,
239. 4 rich Shawls,
240. 40 pieces Prints, 1330½ yards,
241. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
242. 50 blue Prints, 1426¾ yards,
243. 50 Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets,
244. 20 Bonnets, Florence,
245. 24 Florence Bonnets,
246. 24 do do,
247. 1 case Bonnets, fancy,
248. 2 pieces 132¾ yards Florence,
249. 24 Belts,
250. 36 pieces black Ribbon,
251. 11 pieces do do,
252. 9 sets Ribbon,
253. 18 sets do,
254. 6 pieces Diaper, 291 yards,
255. 5 pieces Diaper, 251 yards,
256. 5 pieces Diaper, 239 yards,
257. 2 Ribbon, 46 pieces,
258. 3 pieces Drabdete, 73½ yards,
259. 30 pieces 368¼ yards superior Irish Linen,
260. 1 piece 30 yards Stripe,
261. 6 pieces Mixture, 172¾ yards,
262. 1 piece 1-4 brown Merino, 82½ yards,
263. 1 piece green Merino, 28½ yards,
264. 2 pieces black Crape,
265. 5 dozen Gloves,
266. 10¼ dozen Gum Braces,
267. 5 10-12 dozen Silk half Hose,
268. 5 do do white Cotton half Hose,
269. 46 dozen Cotton Hose,
270. 43 gross black Vest Buttons,
271. 1 piece blue Cloth, 18 yards,
272. 1 piece green Cloth, 25 yards,
273. 1 piece Stripe, 29¼ yards,
274. 2 gross Horn Buttons,
275. 24 packs Pins,
276. 36 lbs. patent Thread,
277. 1 piece red Flannel, 46 yards,
278. 1 piece white Flannel, 35 yards,
279. 7 pieces Gause Flannel, 161 yards,
280. 5 4-12 Cotton Handkerchiefs,
281. 2 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
282. 12 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
283. 47 Plaid Shawls,
284. 18 8-4 Plaid Shawls,
285. 60 colored Straw Bonnets,
286. 48 Bonnets,
287. 48 Bonnets, Florence,
288. 60 white Straw Bonnets,
289. 20 Florence Bonnets, superior.

June 17. 1839. 50tf

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞ To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once remit and transmit to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,

156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF

$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF

$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF

$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKET ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines; on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at $700,000

1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at 500,000

1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at 20,000

1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1C00—Valued at 15,000

1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each, 25,000

1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each, 20,000

1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each, 15,000

1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each, 10,000

1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, 10,000

1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, 10,000

1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each, 5,000

1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, 5,000

1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each, 2,500

1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, 2,500

1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each, 1,500

1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each, 1,500

20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000, 20,000

10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank, 2,000

200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana, 20,000

200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank, 20,000

150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida, 15,000

600 Prizes. $1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

WHOLESALE STORE.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and general assortment of

SPRING

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are

1250 Pieces CALICOES, well assorted,
375 do. Linen Drilling, do, do,
Bishop Lawns and French Muslins,
Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,
Summer Cloths, and Crape Camlet,
Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, all colours,
Silks, Black and all colours, &c. &c.

All of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will be offered at a small advance for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

March 25, 1839. 38tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes,

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm Oil.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

TH. JOHNSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

L. W. CHAMBERLAYNE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servants' attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the following Medical Schools: University of Pennsylvania. Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Medical College of the State of South Carolina, Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky; University of Maryland, &c. &c.

The Professor of Anatomy will open the Dissecting rooms of the College on the first of October.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D.

Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Richmond, May 17th, 1839. 47—6m.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

IN EQUITY,

Between { George B. Atkins, and Edward Webster.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Edward Webster, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, giving notice of this Bill to the Defendant, requiring him to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayette